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The TABLET.—No. 152.

[General subject continued.]

"The commerce of this country is so diffused and blended with other objects of attention, that we may escape those vices which prevail among a people purely commercial."

THERE is hardly a circumstance more favorable to the real safety and prosperity of the United States, than the difficulty any particular class of citizens must find in gaining influence or wealth to the exclusion of other classes. Men employed in commerce and speculation will always command most of the active property, in any country where commerce and enterprize are encouraged and respected. But in this country, the leading men are and will be composed of such a blend of characters that the mercantile interest can never maintain more than a proper share of weight in the public deliberations. All professions and descriptions of people will be so far noticed that their voice will be neither unheard or disregarded. This blend of character prevents the inhabitants of this country from wearing those marks of nationality which constitute a strong, decided national character. It likewise affords a security against the intrigues of powerful combinations, as well as against the effects of rapid and enormous wealth. There seems to be no denomination of men who can combine so much strength as to defeat those measures which may be dictated by the general sentiments of the community.

I have made the preceding remarks to counteract the force of an objection that is sometimes raised against giving encouragement to men engaged in commercial pursuits: It is often suggested that the wealth such men will acquire must give them a disproportionate share of influence in the operations of the government, and introduce maxims and manners, hostile to public liberty. As these points have been, in some measure, contemplated in three or four of my late speculations, I proceed to place the subject in a new and different light. There is no reason to apprehend that commerce will again produce such rapid or extensive wealth to individual men, or to trading cities, as have been experienced in former times.

Too many nations are now acquainted and concerned with commerce to render the gains of any particular community sudden or enormous. In England and Holland, it is true, there is a vast superiority over other nations not less inclined to pursue, and not worse situated to attain commercial advantages. But the immense trading stocks acquired in those countries before their neighbors had conceived a spirit of enterprize has prevented the objects of commerce from flowing in their most natural channels. This inequality however will shortly be corrected, and probably no such disproportion will again prevail. The same observation may in some degree be applied to individuals. The distribution of commerce will throw it into so many hands as to create such a competition as will not only lessen the profit of business, but divide it among such a number of persons that few or none can reap immoderate gains.

When the trade of the world was confined to a few narrow districts, some enterprizing communities acquired riches so rapidly as to fall into the extremes either of avarice or prodigality. Though habits of accumulating wealth generally make men avaricious, yet sudden gains sometimes have a contrary effect. However, in either of these cases, the consequence of such riches has a pernicious aspect upon society. For a community that is prodigal or covetous, will alike disregard those institutions which are best calculated to promote science, virtue and freedom. Situated as we are in the United States, we shall derive most of the benefits of commerce, without being exposed to many of its inconveniencies. It is not probable the inhabitants of this country will ever be debased by that servile avarice which characterizes a people purely commercial; nor, on the other hand, will any particular trading town gain such a pre-eminence over others as to fall into that prodigality which results from rapid acquisitions of property. Our merchants intermingle so much with other classes of citizens, that they are ambitious of other distinctions besides those of superior riches. Of course they assume a respectable stile of living, and cultivate a taste for the more refined pleasures of society: By these means they wear off the sharp points of their professional vices, and become a generous and patriotic, as well as a wealthy and industrious part of the community. The commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests are blended in such a manner, in this country, that they must rise and fall together. No branch of them can be injured by the prosperity of the others. All jealousies therefore between them are premature and ill-grounded. Should the subject be once more resumed, it will bring into a summary view the leading ideas contained in several of my last speculations.

PLAN OF A NATIONAL BANK,

As laid before the House of Representatives of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, the 13th instant.

I. THE capital stock of the bank shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty-five thousand shares, each share being four hundred dollars; to raise which sum, subscriptions shall be opened on the first Monday of April next, and shall continue open until the whole shall be subscribed. Bodies politic as well as individuals may subscribe.

II. The amount of each share shall be payable, one fourth in gold and silver coin, and three-fourths in that part of the public debt, which according to the loan proposed by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, shall bear an accruing interest at the time of payment of six per centum per annum.

III. The respective sums subscribed shall be payable in four equal parts, as well specie as debt, in succession, and at the distance of six calendar months from each other: the first payment to be made at the time of subscription. If there shall be a failure in any subsequent payment, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

IV. The subscribers to the bank and their successors shall be incorporated, and shall so continue until the final redemption of that part of its stock which shall consist of the public debt.

V. The capacity of the corporation to hold real and personal estate shall be limited to fifteen millions of dollars, including the amount of its capital or original stock. The lands and tenements which it shall be permitted to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for the immediate accommodation of the institution; and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted, in the usual course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

VI. The totality of the debts of the company, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract (credits for deposits excepted) shall never exceed the amount of its capital stock. In case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for it in their private or separate capacities. Those who may have dissented may excuse themselves from this responsibility by immediately giving notice of the fact and their dissent, to the President of the United States, and to the stock-holders, at a general meeting to be called by the president of the bank at their request.

VII. The company may sell or demise its lands and tenements, or may sell the whole or any part of the public debt, whereof its stock shall consist; but shall *trade* in nothing, except bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods pledged for money lent: nor shall take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, upon its loans or discounts.

VIII. No loan shall be made by the bank, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, or of either of them to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars, or of any foreign prince or state; unless previously authorized by a law of the United States.

IX. The stock of the bank shall be transferable according to such rules as shall be instituted by the company on that behalf.

X. The affairs of the bank shall be under the management of twenty-five directors, one of whom shall be the president. And there shall be on the first Monday of January, in each year, a choice of directors, by plurality of suffrages of the stock-holders, to serve for a year. The directors at their first meeting after each election, shall chose one of their number as president.

XI. The number of votes to which each stock-holder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following; that is to say, For one share, and not more than two shares, one vote: For every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote: For every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote: For every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote: For every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote: But no person, copartnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. And after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been holden three calendar months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

XII. Not more than three-fourths of the directors in office, exclusive of the president, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year. But the director who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

XIII. None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a director.

XIV. Any number of stockholders not less than sixty, who together shall be proprietors of two hundred shares, or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution; giving at least six weeks notice in two public gazettes of the place where the bank is kept, and specifying in such notice the object of the meeting.

XV. In case of the death, resignation, absence from the United States, or removal of a director by the stockholders, his place may be filled by a new choice for the remainder of the year.

XVI. No director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. The stockholders shall make such compensation to the president, for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

XVII. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business.

XVIII. Every cashier, or treasurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than twenty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

XIX. Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable. And once in every three years the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts, which shall have remained unpaid, after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and of the surplus of profit, if any, after deducting losses and dividends.

XX. The bills and notes of the bank originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, in gold and silver coin, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States.

XXI. The officer at the head of the treasury department of the United States, shall be furnished from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the bank, and of the debts due to the same, of the monies deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank, as shall relate to the said statements; provided that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals, with the bank.

XXII. No similar institution shall be established by any future act of the United States, during the continuance of the one hereby proposed to be established.

XXIII. It shall be lawful for the directors of the bank to establish offices, wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States, for the purposes of discount and deposit only, and upon the same terms, and in the same manner, as shall be practised at the bank, and to commit the management of the said offices, and the making of the said discounts, either to agents specially appointed by them, or to such persons as may be chosen by the stockholders residing at the place where any such office shall be, under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper; not being contrary to law, or to the constitution of the bank.

XXIV. And lastly. The President of the United States shall be authorised to cause a subscription to be made to the stock of the said company, on behalf of the United States, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars, to be paid out of the monies which shall be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts, the one entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," and the other entitled, "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt; borrowing of the bank an equal sum, to be applied to the purposes for which the said monies shall have been procured, reimbursable in ten years by equal annual instalments; or at any time sooner, or in any greater proportions, that the government may think fit.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sketch of the Debates on the MILITIA BILL.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1790.

The 3d section under consideration.

MR. FITZSIMONS moved an amendment, by which the light infantry, or rifle men, one company of artillery, and one troop of horse, should be selected from the militia, without reference to any particular age. He said the clause which enacts that these companies shall be composed of persons from 18 to 25 years of age, would operate against several particular interests, especially mechanicks and manufacturers.

Mr. Madison remarked that by the bill, all persons between the ages of 18 and 25, were to serve in those companies—it was not confined to artificers alone. The agricultural interest had as much cause to complain. But the intention, of making the youth perform double duty, was that they might speedily be taught the military art, and be enabled to defend their country, if her situation called for their aid.

Mr. Jackson was opposed to it: He said that from 18 to 21 was found to be the best age to make soldiers of. After that period men become engaged in the concerns of life—get married, have children, enter into business, &c. It would not bear harder on the manufacturers and mechanicks than on the farmers—and as the sea ports have generally more at stake, it seems to follow that the obligation is stronger on them to turn out in the militia.

Mr. Heister was in favor of the motion.

Mr. Fitzsimons said he was misunderstood: He did not mean that persons from 18 to 25 should be excused from military duty: His wish was that such persons should not be particularly pointed out for this duty.

Mr. Lawrance was in favor of the motion: He observed that it was not age alone that was to be considered in forming light infantry or artillery companies: There are other considerations, as size, agility, &c. He thought the motion a good one.

Mr. Ames was alſo in favor of the motion: He thought confining the ſelections for thoſe companies to the particular period mentioned, would deprive us of the ſervices of many of the ſoldiers of the late continental army, whoſe knowledge and experience would be highly uſeful. He ſuggeſted difficulties which would reſult from collecting the perſons of the above age, from different parts of the country, in order to forming them into ſuch companies.

Mr. Sturges obſerved, that he thought a ſimple regulation, that all the militia ſhould be called out ſo many times a year would be ſufficient: This general plan would leave the ſeveral independent corps as they now are—and theſe particular companies would be ſelected as heretofore.

Mr. Partridge was oppoſed to the amendment. The object of the bill being to diſcipline the militia, it ſeemed to follow of courſe, that perſons of an age, the moſt likely to learn, ſhould not be excepted.

Mr. Giles ſaid, that gentlemen did not appear to take a comprehenſive view of the bill: One object of which is to eſtabliſh a military ſchool. In order to this the bill propoſes that perſons ſhould commence their military courſe at an early age. If ſuch perſons are called upon oftener than thoſe of more than 25 years, it does not follow that it is unequal—their military knowlege muſt be ſuppoſed to be leſs. He obviated the objection of the gentleman from New-York, by ſaying that as military knowledge is neceſſary for all, it follows, that young perſons of every ſize may be trained in one or other of theſe companies.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſtill ſupported his motion, and ſaid the difficulty ſtarted by the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts [Mr. Ames] ariſing from local circumſtances, had not been obviated

Mr. Boudinot ſaid the difficulty, on account of manufacturers, had not eſcaped the committee; but it could not be avoided without deſtroying a principal feature of the bill. He ſaid the objection might however be in ſome meaſure leſſened, by altering the clauſe from 18 to 20.

The queſtion being taken, it paſſed in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith's (S. C.) proviſo, reſpecting independent corps, was read: It provided that companies in the reſpective States, incorporated by the Legiſlatures, ſhould not be diſbanded or included in the militia, but retain their former ſtation.

Mr. Giles ſaid he was diſpoſed to think this proviſo more extenſive than gentlemen imagine: It may in its operation exempt all the companies in the United States. The expreſſion is ſo general, and indefinite, that it may not anſwer the purpoſe intended, as thoſe companies are known by different denominations—while it may be productive of great difficulties from its want of preciſion.

Mr. Ames gave an account of the ſeveral independent companies in Maſſachuſetts, particularly that known by the name of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery—a company which poſſeſſed funds, and had for many years been in poſſeſſion of a charter from government: It had been conſidered as a military ſchool for a long time—it is compoſed of Generals, Colonels, and inferior officers, and other reſpectable perſons. This, with other independent companies, rendered eſſential ſervices in the time of the inſurrection in that ſtate; and they prove, by their example, a ſtimulous to the militia—they have incurred great expences to equip themſelves, and it is ſuppoſed merit the privileges and diſtinctions they have long enjoyed.

Mr. Sturges obſerved that the proviſo was defective, as it does not point out the duties which theſe companies ought to perform.

Mr. Huntington ſaid theſe companies were, he believed, under the orders of the regimental colonels; at leaſt that was the caſe in ſome of the States.

Mr. Seney moved, that as there were independent companies who are not incorporated, it would be proper to ſtrike out the words *incorporated by the acts of the ſeveral States*. He ſaid, if this proviſo ſhould paſs without his amendment, it would give excluſive privileges to particular companies who happen to be incorporated—while the ſame privileges will not be extended to other companies, equally meritorious, who do not happen to be incorporated.

Mr. Smith's (S. C.) motion being put, was negatived.

The ſection which provides that the militia ſhall turn out four times a year in companies, Mr. Hartley objected to. He ſaid it would be too frequent. He did not conſider the militia as a military ſchool—and ſuch frequent aſſemblings of the people had a tendency to diſſipate the manners of the people, eſpecially youth. He moved that the clauſe ſhould be altered, ſo that companies and battalions ſhould be obliged to turn out only twice a year.

Mr. Wadſworth ſuggeſted an alteration in the amendment, that the clauſe ſhould be altered to read once a year in battalion, and four times in companies.

Mr. Gilman moved another amendment, that the militia ſhould turn out in companies three times, and once in battalion.

Mr. Jackſon regretted that one principle of the bill was ſtruck out, reſpecting light-infantry companies. He did not ſuppoſe (that though we are obliged to have ſome ſtanding troops) we were to depend upon them. He ſhould regret the time when this country would depend on a ſtanding army. He enlarged on the importance of diſciplining the militia: This, ſaid he, is conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt principles of republicaniſm. He believed, the preſervation of liberty very much depended on a good militia: He thought four times a year would not be too burthenſome, and he was pretty ſure it was little enough to anſwer any eſſential purpoſe.

Mr. Sherman was in favour of four times in companies at leaſt, and in battalion as might be found convenient.

Mr. Wadſworth obſerved, that leſs than four times would anſwer no purpoſe at all. Indeed, it is ſaid, nothing is to be expected; if that is the caſe, let us give up all thoughts of a militia-bill—but what then becomes of your national defence?

Mr. Hartley's motion was loſt

Mr. Sherman moved that the clauſe be amended, to read, that regiments turn out once a year—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Wadſworth, the times of rendezvouſing in regiments and companies is to be regulated by the officer commanding the brigade.

The clauſe which provides for a Commiſſary of Military Stores for each State, Mr. Parker moved ſhould be ſtruck out. He ſaid the ſeveral States are competent to taking care of their own military property.——This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wadſworth moved that the Adjutant Gen. ſhould have the rank of Brigadier, inſtead of Lieut. Col. as propoſed by the bill.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that according to the laſt regulations of the army, no ſtaff officer was to have any rank.

Mr. Wadſworth replied, that the regulation which the gentleman had mentioned, reſpected ſtaff officers only who never have any command—but an officer of ſuch importance as the Adjutant General, on whom ſo much depended, and who might be inveſted with a very important command, he conceived ought to rank higher than a Lieut. Col.——This motion was adopted.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.

Militia Bill ſtill under conſideration.

The 9th, 10th and 11 ſections were read.

Mr. Bloodworth ſaid, that in his opinion the houſe had entered too much into the minutiæ of the buſineſs, and in a great meaſure were about depriving the ſtates of the power granted to them by the conſtitution. The general government ought only to organize the militia, and direct the mode of diſcipline. The militia, he obſerved, was only under the direction of the general government when called out in the actual ſervice of the United States; the different ſtates had the appointment of officers and the right of training them: but owing to the many particulars attended to in the bill, he could ſee but little room left to the ſtates for the exerciſe of their power. He thought that endeavouring to eſtabliſh a perfect uniformity in fines, would render that part of the ſyſtem very defective; as the ſame fine might be juſtly complained of as heavy in one part of the country, and at the ſame time be conſidered ſo trifling in another part as to render it ineffectual; he therefore wiſhed that this part of the buſineſs be left to the ſtates to perform. He moved for ſtriking out a number of clauſes, containing ſeveral of the particulars he objected to,——not carried.

The 12th, 13th and 14th ſections were read. The two firſt paſſed without alteration; the third was ſtruck out.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, he conceived it would be neceſſary to paſs a law, authoriſing the Preſident of the United States to call out the militia, as the conſtitution only ſays, that he ſhall be commander in chief of the militia when in the ſervice of the United States, without giving him the power of ordering it out.

Mr. Fitzſimons wiſhed a clauſe inſerted in the bill, granting the Preſident that power.

Mr. Boudinot conceived it was not the intention of the conſtitution that he ſhould be poſſeſſed of ſuch a power. It could only be granted to him by a ſpecial act of Congreſs.

Mr. Smith read a law paſſed laſt ſeſſion, and ſtill in force, giving him that authority.

The 16th ſection (providing penalties for thoſe not performing militia duty, and pointing out exemptions) being read,

Mr. Sherman moved to have it ſtruck out. It was, he ſaid, an abſolute poll tax, and not levied according to the number of inhabitants, which was in violation of the conſtitution.

Mr. Burke ſaid it was contrary to the intereſt of the militia to eſtabliſh ſo many exemptions as had been provided. He gave notice, that when the report came before the houſe, he would move for their reduction, and give his reaſons fully. It was contrary to the conſtitution, he alſo obſerved, to lay a tax upon certain claſſes of citizens; it was not conſonant with the principles of juſtice to make thoſe conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms pay for not acting againſt the voice of their conſcience. This, he ſaid, was called the land of liberty, in it, we boaſted, that no one ſuffered on account of his conſcientious ſcruples—and yet we are going to make a reſpectable claſs of citizens pay for a right to a free exerciſe of their religious principles: It was contrary to the conſtitution—it was contrary to that ſound policy which ought to direct the houſe in eſtabliſhing the militia.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid he certainly ſhould oppoſe the principle ſtarted by the gentleman laſt up. Who was to know, he aſked, what perſons were really conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous? There was no tribunal erected to make them ſwear to their ſcruples. If the principle was adopted, he conceived, very few would be found, if their own word was to be taken, not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous. There are, he ſaid, other ſects, beſides the ſociety of Quakers, averſe to bearing arms. If the principle was adopted of requiring no compenſation from the exempted, it was laying the axe to the root of the militia, and, in his opinion, the bill might as well be poſtponed altogether. He did not chuſe to enter into the ſubject fully at this time: He would wait until the bill came before the houſe.

The 17th ſection (providing inſpectors of the militia) was read.

Mr. Seney ſaid, Maryland he thought ſhould have two inſpectors, inſtead of one, as provided by the ſection: That ſtate, he obſerved, was divided by a wide and ſometimes dangerous bay, which could not at all times be croſſed. Two inſpectors were agreed to for Maryland, one to reſide on the eaſtern, the other on the weſtern ſhore.

Mr. Lawrance ſaw an impropriety in providing the ſame allowance for all the inſpectors, without regard to the quantum of duty to be performed. The duty, he obſerved, of an inſpector in the State of Rhode-Iſland, could not be near ſo great as that of the inſpector in the State of New-York. He moved that their different ſalaries be fixed and ſpecified in the bill.

It was agreed; and the blanks left to be filled with ſuch ſums as ſhall be deemed proper, when the houſe ſhall take that part of the bill into conſideration.

Mr. Sherman was of opinion that ſome of the duties, by this ſection to devolve on inſpectors, ought to be left to the States to exerciſe. Their duty ſhould be confined to ſuperintending the exerciſe and manœuvres.

Mr. Bloodworth was averſe to appointing an officer to be directed by ſtate laws. He ſhould be appointed, ſaid he, by the ſtate.

Mr. Wadſworth ſaid, in his opinion, he ought to be a continental officer, and conduct himſelf in his office in conformity to the laws paſſed by the States.

Mr. Smith moved that that clauſe which leaves the appointment of this officer to the preſident be ſtruck out, and that it only be ſpecified that ſuch an officer ſhall be appointed.

Mr. Boudinot conſidered this officer as appointed to aſſiſt the Preſident: It was neceſſary that the commander in chief ſhould be acquainted with the ſtate of the militia, throughout the continent; it was impoſſible for him to gather this information without aſſiſtance, the officer was appointed for that purpoſe, he ſhould be conſidered as a continental officer, and as ſuch was to be paid by the general government.

Mr. Smith ſaid, if his motion prevailed of having this officer appointed by the ſtates he would alſo move that his ſalary be paid by them. He was to all intents and purpoſes, a militia officer, and as ſuch was in the appointment of the States.

Mr. Lawrance wiſhed the clauſe ſtruck out, and the power of the duty of inſpector left to the adjudant general: In New-York this is the caſe.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, he thought the duty too great, and the ſalary ſuch an officer would require more than the ſtates would conſent to give, the officer would not be appointed, and the Preſident could not receive the neceſſary information. The inſpector was not a militia officer; but appointed to collect the information the Preſident ſhould want, for the benefit of the union.

Mr. Fitzſimons gave it as his opinion, that the officer ſhould be under the appointment of the Preſident.

Mr. Sherman ſaid, there appeared to be a diſtruſt of this inſpector, unleſs appointed by the Preſident; he thought there could be no juſt foundation for entertaining this opinion, if he ſhould be appointed by the ſtates. He was certainly appointed for the good of the union; but if the ſeveral ſtates did pay his ſalary, the expence would in the end devolve on the United States.

It was agreed to leave the appointment to the ſtates.

Mr. Stone moved that the clauſe giving to inſpectors the rank of lieut. col. be ſtruck out. He obſerved, that ſince the appointment of thoſe officers was left to the ſtates, the houſe could not with propriety fix the rank.

Mr. Wadſworth hoped it would not be ſtruck out. He obſerved, that as the houſe had the power of organizing the militia, and were about determining that there ſhould be inſpectors, they could with the ſame propriety ſay what rank thoſe inſpectors ſhould hold. He was as much averſe as any man to granting unneceſſary titles; but where great truſt was repoſed, and ſevere duty required, there rank ſhould alſo follow. Theſe inſpectors were placed in a very important ſtation, which they could not properly fill without the weight of ſome military rank.

Mr. Stone withdrew his motion.

Mr. Bloodworth moved that the rank of brigadier ſhould be given to them,——agreed.

Mr. Benſon moved for an additional clauſe to the bill, for granting to the Preſident of the United States, the power of calling out the militia into the ſervice of the United States, &c. to repel invaſions or ſuppreſs inſurrections.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that the propoſed clauſe was not explicit enough. The general government by the conſtitution had not the power of calling out the militia to ſuppreſs inſurrections in the ſtates, without the ſpecial requeſt of the ſtates.

Mr. Bloodworth hoped the additional ſection would not be adopted, it would be he ſaid, a dangerous proviſion.

Mr. Benſon argeed to withdraw his motion for the preſent, to bring it before the houſe when the principles of the bill came to be diſcuſſed by them.

The committee roſe, reported the bill with ſundry amendments. The ſpeaker reſumed the chair.

Mr. Fitzſimons propoſed giving the bill with the amendments to a ſpecial committee to report thereon.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid it would be improper to refer it to a committee, without firſt agreeing to the principles of the bill.

Mr. Livermore was alſo againſt leaving it to a committee The principles of the bill were by no means ſettled. Three-fourths of it he looked upon as uſeleſs. The houſe he conceived, had no buſineſs to enter minutely into particulars of the buſineſs, further than was warranted by the conſtitution.

The report of the committee was ordered to lie on the table. *(Adjourned.)*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. Lee preſented a petition from S. Summers, an aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter, who had received no compenſations for his ſervices laſt war. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had appointed Mr. Foſter, a committee on their part, for the purpoſe of examining enrolled bills, to which they requeſted the concurrence of this houſe; and the appointment of a committee on their part: Ordered, that Mr. Floyd, and Mr. Muhlenberg be a committee on the part of the houſe, for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

The bill for the eſtabliſhment of an uniform militia, with the amendments as reported by the committee, were taken up in the houſe: Some of the amendments were retained; ſome modified and amended, others rejected. Not having gone through the bill, the houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.

~~Mr. Sedgwick took his ſeat this day.~~

Mr. Lawrance preſented an addreſs from the repreſentatives of the ſociety of the people called Quakers, in the ſtate of New-York and Weſtern parts of New-England, praying exemptions from bearing arms, or being ſubjected to penalties, on account of their religious ſcruples; which was read.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, the petition of John Churchman was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Huntington, Mr. Madiſon, and Mr. Heiſter.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, ordered, That the clerk of this houſe be directed to communicate to the Senate, copies of the reports of the ſecretary of ſtate, reſpecting coins, weights and meaſures; alſo the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, ſubmitting a plan for the eſtabliſhment of a national bank.

Mr. Fitzſimons gave notice that he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill reſpecting the freight of goods on board merchant ſhips or veſſels.

A meſſage was receved from the Preſident of the United States with a copy of a report from the ſecretary of the government northweſt of the Ohio, reſpecting the lands in the weſtern territory, with ſundry papers accompanying the ſame; alſo a copy of the ſecretary of ſtate's report on the ſame ſubject: Which were read, and ordered to be communicated to the ſenate.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the houſe proceeded in the further conſideration of the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole, on the militia bill, and made ſome further progreſs therein.

Mr. Floyd of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill ſupplementary to an act, making proviſion for the debts of the United States; which the committee had examined, and found duly enrolled.—The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.

Mr. Moore preſented the petition of Thomas Nelſon, in behalf of the executors of ſundry mariners, who periſhed on board the frigate *Randolph*, which was blown up in an engagement the laſt war.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to determine how far the owners of ſhips or veſſels ſhall be liable to the freighters of goods on board thereof.

Mr. Burke gave notice that on Monday next he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the time of the meeting of Congreſs.

The houſe then proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments propoſed by the committee of the whole, to the militia bill; the amendments were adopted by the houſe with ſome amendments.

The amendment propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, to exempt perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms from militia duty, was after a long debate diſagreed to—on the principle of the particular States' being competent to making the exemptions in general.

The bill was then recommitted to the following committee; Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Tucker. Adjourned.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 23, 1790.

RESOLVED, That it would be inexpedient to alter the ſyſtem for funding the public debt eſtabliſhed during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, and that the petition of Thomas M'Kean and others, ſtiling themſelves a committee of the public creditors of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, cannot be granted.

The yeas and nays being required upon the above reſolution were as follows:

YEAS.—Meſſrs. Baſſet, Butler, Dalton, Dickinſon, Ellſworth, Elmer, Few, Foſter, Hawkins, Johnſon, Izard, King, Langdon, Maclay, Read, Schuyler, Stanton, Strong, Johnſton, Wingate.

NAY.—Mr. Morris.

Report of the Commiſſioners appointed for the reduction of the debt of the United States.

The Vice-Preſident of the United States, the Chief Juſtice of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the Attorney-General of the United States, report to Congreſs, That purſuant to the act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt, they, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1790, convened in the city of New-York, and entered on the exerciſe of the truſt repoſed in them;—that conformably to their reſolution, approved by the Preſident of the United States on the 28th of the ſame month, they have commenced the purchaſe, through the agency of Samuel Meredith, which on the 26th day of November laſt, amounted to the ſum of 278,687 dollars, 30 cents, regiſtered debt of the United States, for which there have been paid 150,239 dollars, 25 cents in ſpecie, as will more particularly appear by a return of the ſame Samuel Meredith, confirmed by an authenticated copy of his account ſettled at the treaſury of the United States, and prayed to be received as part of this report, in which are ſpecified the places where, the times when, and the perſons of whom the ſaid purchaſes have been made.

Signed, by order of the board,

JOHN ADAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Original Communications from Paris.

THE laſt diſpatches from England have relieved the Spaniſh Ambaſſador here from ſome of his fears. He did not expect the Britiſh Miniſtry would continue a negociation which he has long known would end in a rupture between his Court and that of St. James's, provided the Spaniſh party in the north could gain certain points, which now ſeem likely to be carried in favor of his Catholic Majeſty.

The Pariſian militia complain of the King's reſidence at St. Cloud. As the weather becomes bad, the ſervice cannot be agreeable to men accuſtomed to eaſe. His majeſty ſays he is ſorry they ſhould have the leaſt cauſe of diſſatisfaction; but, as he never required their ſervices, he does not think himſelf obliged to take any ſteps to remove the cauſe of their murmurs. His preſent intention is to ſpend the winter in the country.

There is about to be erected, a high National court in France, for the expreſs cognizance of the offences comprehended under the terms, Leze Nation. Before this court the members of that Parliament and the procureur are to be impeached, and proceeded againſt as guilty of rebellion and contumacy.

The aſſembly decrees further, that the king be ſupplicated to ſecure the perſons of the offenders to anſwer when ſummoned before this criminal court.

Sentence has been paſſed upon the perſons concerned in the late diſturbances at Florence; 21 of the principal of them are condemned to the gallies for fifteen years, 60 are baniſhed from the Grand Dutchy of Tuſcany, 100 have been ordered to remain in confinement, and hope for pardon.

The diſturbances at Florence have been entirely quieted by the appearance of the Auſtrian troops.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* Nov. 8.

How melancholy muſt be the reflections of a citizen of the world, when he ſurveys the preſent ſtate of Europe; every nation of which ſeems only to have exiſtence for the horrid purpoſe of making war upon its neighbour; and ſuch is the baneful ſyſtem of government now too generally adopted, that even a benevolent Monarch, who loves his people, and wiſhes well to all degrees of human nature, cannot, with ſafety, withhold himſelf from uniting in the ſanguinary conteſts, in ſome ſhape or other, altho his feelings as a man, and his principles as a chriſtian, impel him to prefer ſocial peace to the ſhameful triumphs of bloody ambition.

In future ages, when the force of local attachments ſhall have ceaſed to operate againſt the intereſts of truth, Mr. Pitt's conduct as a Premier, will be undoubtedly the theme of much admiraration. In the whole round of Britiſh Stateſmen, from the days of the ſagacious Lord Burleigh to the preſent moment, no man has had more ſerious difficulties to encounter than him. Some caſes have preſented themſelves, of the utmoſt moment to our proſperity as a people, and to his honor as a man; yet has he ſo warily guided the veſſel of government through the tempeſts of the times, that in no ſingle inſtance can his enemies charge him with the want of foreknowledge, or the want of having a due regard for the privileges of the community, or the dignity of his ſovereign.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

The Preſident of the ſociety of the Cincinnati of this ſtate having heard of the death of Major Wyllys and Capt. Frothingham, requeſts that mourning crape for the ſpace of twenty-one days, be worn by the members of the ſociety, in teſtimony of the high reſpect they entertain of the merit of their deceaſed brothers.

By Order, WILLIAM W. MORRIS, Sec'y.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, Dec. 6.

The ſubſcriptions lately obtained from individuals in this town and its vicinity, to be applied towards erecting the Federal Buildings, under certain conditions, amount to upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

GEORGE-TOWN, Dec. 18.

His excellency ALEXANDER MARTIN, Eſq. is re-elected Governor of the State of North-Carolina for the enſuing year.

BOSTON, December 15.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

We have it from good authority, that OIL is admitted in England in *American Bottoms*, which is one of the many advantages, that may accrue to this country, from a war between England and Spain. We give this information that thoſe who plough the ocean to obtain Oil, may reap the advantage, as it is probable, the alien duty may be taken off likewiſe.

Philadelphia, Dec. 25.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Dec. 11.

"We are anxiouſly waiting to ſee the Preſident's Speech, and the opening and aſpect of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs—If wiſdom guides the helm, our national proſpects will be bright and glorious! far beyond common calculation. I think the eſtabliſhment of a national bank, under wiſe regulations, may be productive of vaſt benefits; by taking the funded ſtock in the bank for ſecurity: The nation may pay the intereſt of the debt, with the intereſt received for the loan of bank notes, ſo that in fact, the *one* may ſo balance the *other* as to coſt the nation nothing to pay her intereſt; and nearly all her revenue may be applied to pay off the principle of her debt. If *this calculation* be right, what an eligible ſituation our public debt muſt be in!——— I have juſt glanced an eye over the addreſs of the Pennſylvania creditors, propoſed for further conſideration, in order to petition Congreſs. I am not ripe in opinion to form any conjectures what effect it may produce; or what attention ought to be paid to it. The funding ſyſtem was not formed agreeable to my ideas of juſtice, *but* it may be dangerous to alter it: It requires much greater wiſdom to mend a bad ſyſtem, than to make a good one."

One great object of the Conſtitution in providing for a national militia in the United States, moſt undoubtedly was, to preſerve ſome proportional equality in the ſtrength of the ſeveral parts of the Union—but except a ſuperviſing power ſhould be exerciſed by the general government, it is evident that particular ſtates may, and will make ſuch regulations in their militia, as will create in thoſe ſtates the moſt attentive a force, that may be paramount to that of their neighbours; and an agreement of ſeveral ſtates in ſuch a plan of diſcipline, would produce a military power that would give law to the Uuion. This power exiſts in the reſpective ſtates, till it ſhall be aſſumed by Congreſs agreeable to the conſtitution. Experience has proved, that left at large in the hands of the ſeveral ſtates, a rival military ſpirit has been generated, which has produced the greateſt diſparity between the militia of different ſtates—a diviſion of the power to regulate the militia, reduces the defence of the United States to a nullity—What will be the conſequence? The general government is left without a reſource in any emergency, except in a ſtanding army; ſo that the reſult is this—Whether the general government ſhall ſo arrange the militia as to have a force of this deſcription, at its command, or whether it muſt have recourſe to a ſtanding army? for a government without the ſword as well as the purſe, is but the ſkeleton of a government.

By the report of a committee of the Legiſlature of Maryland on the Aſſumption of the State Debts, it is recommended to the State Creditors to ſubſcribe to the Loan of the United States, and the State to make up the deficiency on the 6 per cent. intereſt, which will be occaſioned thereby.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Preſident of the United States by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has been pleaſed to make the following appointments:

WOODBURY LANGDON of the State of New-Hampſhire, to be one of the Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, in place of John Taylor Gilman, who has reſigned his appointment.

And WILLIAM GARDINER, Commiſſioner of Loans in the State of New-Hampſhire, in place of Nathaniel Gilman who has declined his appointment.

☞ *"A Friend to Commerce" in our next.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17/9.——18/. pr. £.	or 90	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/3——9/6.	or 47½	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/9.——9/.	45	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/9.——16/.	80	do.
Indents	9/3——9/6.	47½	do.
State debts	9/6——10/.	50	do.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages. Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.——Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.——Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

69—1w3m JESSE BROWN.

Wanted, a good Cook,

Either Man or Woman——Enquire at No. 209, Second-Street, oppoſite the New-Market.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Ninth day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the Secretary of the Treaſury to prepare and report, on this day, ſuch further proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the public credit—the ſaid Secretary

Reſpectfully Reports,

THE expediency of improving the reſource of diſtilled ſpirits, as an article of revenue, to the greateſt practicable extent, had been noticed upon another occaſion. Various conſiderations might be added to thoſe, then adduced, to evince it. But they are too obvious to juſtify the detail. There is ſcarcely an attitude in which the object can preſent itſelf, which does not invite, by all the inducements of ſound policy and public good, to take a ſtrong and effectual hold of it.

The manner of doing it, or in other words, the mode of collection, appears to be the only point about which a difficulty or queſtion can ariſe. If that ſuggeſted be liable to juſt objections, the united information and wiſdom of the legiſlative body enſure the ſubſtitution of a more perfect plan.

The Secretary, however, begs leave to remark, that there appear to him two leading principles; one or the other of which muſt neceſſarily characterize whatever plan may be adopted. One of them makes the *ſecurity* of the *revenue* to depend chiefly on the *vigilance* of the *public officers*; the other reſts it, eſſentially, on the *integrity* of the *individuals*, intereſted to avoid the payment of it.

The firſt is the baſis of a plan ſubmitted by the Secretary; the laſt has pervaded moſt, if not all the ſyſtems which have been hitherto practiſed upon, in different parts of the United States. The oaths of the dealers have been almoſt the only ſecurity for their compliance with the laws.

It cannot be too much lamented, that theſe have been found an inadequate dependence. But experience has, on every trial, manifeſted them to be ſuch. Taxes or duties, relying for their collection on that ſecurity, wholly, or almoſt wholly, are uniformly unproductive: And they cannot fail to be unequal, as long as men continue to be diſcriminated by unequal portions of rectitude. The moſt conſcientious will pay moſt; the leaſt conſcientious, leaſt.

The impulſe of intereſt, always ſufficiently great, acts with peculiar force in matters of this kind; in reſpect to which a looſe mode of thinking is too apt to prevail. The want of a habit of appreciating properly the nature of the public rights, renders that impulſe, in ſuch caſes, too frequently an overmatch for the ſenſe of obligation; and the evaſions, which are perceived or ſuſpected to be practiſed by ſome, prompt others to imitation, by the powerful motive of ſelf-defence. They infer, that they muſt follow the example, or be unable to maintain an advantageous competition in the buſineſs; an alternative very perplexing to all but men of exact probity, who are thereby rendered in a great meaſure victims to a principle of legiſlation, which does not ſufficiently accord with the bias of human nature. And thus the laws become ſources of diſcouragement and loſs to honeſt induſtry, and of profit and advantage to perjury and fraud.

It is a truth that cannot be kept too conſtantly in view, that all revenue laws, which are ſo conſtructed as to involve a lax and defective execution, are inſtruments of oppreſſion to the moſt meritorious part of thoſe on whom they immediately operate, and of additional burthens on the community at large.

The laſt effect is produced in two ways. The deficiencies in the funds (which, in the main, afford only partial exemptions) muſt be ſupplied from other taxes: And the charges of collection, which, in moſt caſes, are nearly the ſame, whether a tax or duty yield much or little, occaſion an accumulation of the ultimate expence of furniſhing a given ſum to the treaſury.

Another, and a very ſerious evil, chargeable on the ſyſtem oppoſite to that propoſed, is, that it leads to frequent and familiar violations of oaths; which by looſening one of the ſtrongeſt bands of ſociety, and weakning one of the principal ſecurities to life and property, offends not leſs againſt the maxims of good government and ſound policy, than againſt thoſe of religion and morality.

It may not be improper further to remark, that the two great objections to the claſs of duties denominated exciſes, are inapplicable to the plan ſuggeſted. Theſe objections are—Firſt, *the ſummary juriſdiction* confided to the officers of exciſe; in derogation from the courſe of the common law, and the right of trial by jury: And ſecondly, the general power veſted in the ſame officers of *viſiting and ſearching indiſcriminately* the houſes, ſtores and other buildings of the dealers in exciſed articles. But by the plan propoſed, the officers to be employed are to be clothed with no ſuch *ſummary* juriſdiction, and their *diſcretionary* power of viſiting and ſearching it to be reſtricted to thoſe places, which the dealers themſelves ſhall deſignate by public inſignia or marks, as the depoſitories of the articles on which the duties are to be laid. Hence it is one of the recommendations of the plan, that it is not liable to thoſe objections.

Duties of the kind propoſed are not novel in the United States; as has been intimated in another place. They have exiſted to a conſiderable extent, under ſeveral of the ſtate governments, particularly in Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut and Pennſylvania. In Connecticut, a ſtate exemplary for its attachment to popular principles, not only all ardent ſpirits, but foreign articles of conſumption, generally, have been the ſubjects of an exciſe, or inland duty.

If the ſuppoſition, that duties of this kind are attended with greater expence in the collection than taxes on land, ſhould ſeem an argument for prefering the latter, it may be obſerved, that the fact ought not too readily to be taken for granted. The ſtate of things in England is ſometimes referred to as an example on this point. But there the ſmallneſs of the expence in the collection of the land tax, is to be aſcribed to the peculiar modification of it; which proceeding without new aſſeſſments, according to a fixed ſtandard long ſince adjuſted, totally diſregards the comparative value of lands and the variations in their value. The conſequence of this is an inequality, ſo palpable and extreme, as would be likely to be ill reliſhed by the landholders of the United States. If in purſuit of greater equality, accurate periodical valuations or aſſeſſments are to afford a rule, it may well be doubted whether the expence of a land-tax will not always exceed that of the kind of duties propoſed.

The ingenious, but fallacious hypotheſis, that all taxes on conſumption fall finally, with accumulated weight, on land, is now too generally and too ſatisfactorily exploded, to require to be combated here. It has become an acknowledged truth, that in the operation of theſe taxes, every ſpecies of capital and induſtry contribute their proportion to the revenue; and conſequently, that as far as they can be made ſubſtitutes for taxes on lands, they ſerve to exempt them from an undue ſhare of the public burthen.

(To be continued.)

This day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

THE *FIRST* AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

DOWAY TRANSLATION OF THE

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Containing 990 Pages in Quarto.——(*Price Six Dollars.*)

☞ Subſcribers are requeſted to ſend for their Books.

Nov. 29.

Philadelphia Diſpenſary.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN we firſt undertook the management of this Inſtitution, the ſucceſs thereof was doubtful, even amongſt its moſt zealous well wiſhers; the novelty and extent of the undertaking were held up as inſuperable objections to the accompliſhment of the plan. It was likewiſe ſuppoſed that the mode of ſupporting it, by voluntary contributions, would be another obſtacle of great weight; but after near *five year's* experience, we are happy to remark, that none of theſe objections appear to have been juſtly founded; during this time, the number of our diſtreſſed fellow-citizens, who have experienced the care and benefits of this charity, amounts to *ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and thirteen*. This we conceive to be the only certain teſt of its utility; and as thoſe who contribute their money to the ſupport of public inſtitutions ought to be frequently informed of the mode of applying it, as well as of the good effects of their charity, we have been in the practice of publiſhing an annual account of the receipts and expenditures of monies, the number of patients admitted, &c.

Account of Patients admitted, &c. &c.

The number of Patients who have been under the care of the Diſpenſary, from Dec. 1, 1789, to Dec. 1, 1790, is 1892

Remaining under care from laſt year,	96	
Admitted,	1796	
Of whom the number Cured is	1578	
Dead	63	
Relieved	111	
Diſcharged diſorderly	23	
Removed to the Hoſpital and houſe of Employment	23	
Remaining under care	94	
		1892

Account of Receipts and Expenditures,

Received from Contributors			£.459 11 2
Expenditures,			
Houſe expences and Medicines	£.243	19 10½	
Houſe rent	50	0 0	
Apothecary's Salary	100	0 0	
Printing and Stationary	7	17 8	
Collecting Subſcriptions	10	9 1½	
	£.412	6 8	
Ballance due the Treaſurer ſince laſt year,	24	14 4	
Ballance in the Treaſurer's hands	22	10 2	
			£.459 11 2

Although the expences of this Inſtitution, have, by the ſtricteſt economy, been hitherto defrayed by the annual contributions, which are its only ſupport; yet as many of theſe contributions are frequently diſcontinued by death, or other cauſes, we muſt continue to requeſt the charitable aſſiſtance of the humane and benevolent, who are informed, that Subſcription Books are kept, as uſual, at the Diſpenſary, in Cheſnut-Street, and at Mr. John Clifford's, the Treaſurer's, in Front near Arch-Street, where their Subſcriptions will be thankfully received.

The Contributors to the Diſpenſary are informed, that an election for Managers for the enſuing year will be held at the Diſpenſary, on Monday the Third Day of January next, between the hours of Three and Five in the Afternoon.

The votes of the Ladies will be received by proxy.

Samuel Pleaſants	*William White*
Lawrence Seckel	*Thomas Franklin*
Aſhbel Green	*Thomas Clifford*
Henry Helmuth	*Samuel Miles*
Samuel Powel	*George Meade*
Henry Hill	*Robert Blackwell.*

December 15, 1790.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 7, 1790.

AS the partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE will expire on the firſt day of JANUARY, 1791, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled

The Mail,

and

New Daily Advertiſer.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper, equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertiſements will be received on ſuch moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

Subſcriptions are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by

D. C. CLAYPOOLE.

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN TRUMBULL,

For PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himſelf;

One repreſenting the DEATH of General WARREN, at the *Battle* of *Bunker's-Hill.*

The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY, in the *Attack* of *Quebec.*

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

American.	*Britiſh.*
Major General WARREN,	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE,
PUTNAM.	Sir HENRY CLINTON,
	Lieut. Col. JOHN SMALL,
	Major PITCAIRN, and
	Lieut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen—

General MONTGOMERY,	Colonel THOMPSON,
Major MACPHERSON, and	Capt. CHEESMAN.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, *Three Guineas* for each print; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by *Joſeph Anthony*, jun. Goldſmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-ſtreet.

Theſe prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man, is more intereſting than that in which we have lived. The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt ever remain dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Hiſtory will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which it is written muſt be underſtood—the language of painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs:—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of *Bunker's-Hill* and *Quebec*, are—

* The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE at TRENTON,
* BATTLE of PRINCETOWN,
SURRENDER of General BURGOYNE,
TREATY with FRANCE,
BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,
TREATY of PEACE,
EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,
The ARCH at TRENTON,
INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with ſtars, are conſiderably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

December 14.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigners, and the Public in general.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan the Subſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing, that

THE MERCHANTS,

and

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

is now opened at the corner of Market and Water-Streets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The Subſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity: But he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude, for the encouragement he has already experienced; nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh, that thoſe gentlemen who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence received from their correſpondents as they ſhall think proper, and in preference, will upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The Subſcriber will prepare entertainments, either at noon, or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three Gentlemen with lodgings; and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Room is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servant,
Dec. 18. VINCENT M. PELOSI.

This day is published,

By THOMAS LANG,

No. 21, *Church-Alley*,

And ſold by FRANCIS BAILEY, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, WILLIAM PRICHARD, and RICE and Co. in Market-Street; and by THOMAS DOBSON, WILLIAM YOUNG, and ROBERT CAMPBELL, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

Price 12*s.* 6*d. (not half the price of the London edition)*

The POEMS of OSSIAN,

THE

SON OF FINGAL.

Tranſlated by JAMES MACPHERSON, Eſq.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by *Samuel Hollinſhead*, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a ſecurity for the ſame is added to thoſe notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment of them from him; for I am determined not to anſwer thoſe notes, or any aſſignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I anſwer for the ſame.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.